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# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## Socialism Not Communism.

By Victor L. Berger.

**U**OUR aim is Social-Democracy, not Communism. We want this understood.

Between Social-Democracy and Communism there is a great deal of difference.

To begin with, Social-Democracy is identical with Collectivism or rational Socialism.

Collectivism is not a negation of property, nor is Socialism. Please keep this in mind.

Socialism simply demands the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. We will produce in common, but the consumption will remain individual.

Social-Democracy will only control our capital—not our property. A Socialist Commonwealth will not do away with the individual ownership of property, but only with individual ownership of capital.

It is Communism that denies individual ownership of all property. The Communists want to produce and consume in common. There are very few conscious Communists in the world at the present time, at least, very few remain Communists after they understand what the term Communism means.

To make myself still more explicit, "capital" is that part of wealth which is used as means of production, that is, raw materials, as machinery, factories, land, etc. To socialize these is the aim of all Socialists. But all methods of consumption and personal use will remain private property.

It is necessary to state this at this time, because there are some Communists in this party who think they are Socialists. There are even some editors who seem to find it difficult to distinguish between capital and property from a Socialist standpoint.

A Social-Democracy must socialize capital because in the Co-operative Commonwealth the industrial democracy must rule.

Under the present capitalistic system, collective capital—especially as organized in the trusts and big corporations—has practically nullified most of the advantages of political democracy and thus the capitalist class has become the ruler of the people.

It is clear from all this that the people must turn the privately owned capital into collective capital as a matter of self-preservation. The people must do it, because private capital, which was formerly a means of progress, is now impeding progress. In short, the private ownership of capital was for several hundred years an historical necessity; now the collective ownership of capital is becoming an historical necessity.

That such is the trend of the time, we can see at a glance from the discussion that is going on in the daily and weekly papers and in the magazines. But that trend is towards Socialism, not towards Communism.

The measures that the Socialists will take and must take will closely connect with the present system and evolve from it. As a matter of fact, the collectivity—that is the nation, the state and the community—will closely follow along the line of what people have already long been doing. Only they will do it from a Socialist standpoint.

So Collectivism is not Communism, and Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, for instance, who in their early days were Communists, later on in life became Collectivists and Social-Democrats. Communism has often been tried, and outside of a few small religious communities, has failed invariably.

About 1840 there was a great deal of Fourieristic Communism in this country. It was started by Albert Brisbane and some of the most brilliant and best men and women this country has ever produced, participated in the experiments. But all the communistic settlements, where the religious and ascetic elements were lacking, soon came to naught.

Social-Democracy has never been tried, because it will be the outcome of modern conditions—of the invention of machinery and the centralization of capital on one hand and the development of political democracy on the other. Communism would be a step backward, would be a retrogression to a very primitive and low stage of human society. Social-Democracy will mean a step forward towards a higher civilization than history has ever known.

Just to emphasize the difference between Collectivism (Social-Democracy) and Communism—between the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution and the common ownership of everything—there is nothing in Collectivism that will prevent people who are so inclined from saving.

They will be able to save just as much as they wish; they will be able to utilize their savings in any manner they choose with one single savings; they will not be able in any possible way to "invest" their savings, that is to say, they will not be able to use their savings to make profit.

Of course, our capitalists will cry out: "What is the use of a man possessing a hundred thousand dollars, if he cannot invest his money?" Which means what is the use of a man possessing wealth, if he cannot use it to work others and live himself without work. This, I will admit, is a grievance that cannot be helped, but it is a grievance that is no grievance. First, because under collectivism, there will not be the slightest necessity for individual saving with a view of providing for the future or old age, for care will be taken of every citizen. Second, there will be no encouragement for saving, for accumulating capital will be looked upon as the function of society and not of the individual.

But it is not my intention to describe the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Republic, or any other future state in this article. I have simply tried to bring out a few of the differences between Socialism and Communism, and about these a great deal more may be said.

Money is the wrong ideal to have, says Roosevelt. It is so easy to say—and that's about as far as it goes. A money ideal is forced on the people by the capitalist system which Roosevelt believes in. The money ideal is an effect of a cause, but no capitalist like Teddy is going to fight the cause.

Who says the idle rich do not know how to get busy? They not only luxuriate on the plunder of the workers, but they do more. Read the following:

London, June 29.—In "Betting and Gambling," a volume of essays just published by Messrs. Macmillan and edited by Seebohm Rowntree, the well known author of "Poverty," some striking facts are given to show the rapid spread of gambling in all classes of the community. It may surprise even Americans to learn that in the space of five and a half years no fewer than 80 cases of suicide, 321 embezzlements and 191 bankruptcies appeared on the records of the courts owing to professional betting. The sum of \$25,000,000 is estimated by Sir R. Giffen as annually going into the pockets of bookmakers.

This social cancer affects the young as well as the old, and both sexes.

A lady who devotes her life to the young and lives among them in a

poor part of London says that she has very little difficulty about drink among the youths, but hardly dare attack the betting systematically for fear of losing her protegee. She found one had actually receiving telegrams from France during the continental racing season.

Some extraordinary stories are told about betting and gambling among women:

One of the speakers at the council meeting of a ladies' association, of which Lady Trevelyan is president, said that a society lady, on a friend observing that \$750 a year seemed a small allowance for her daughter, replied that the latter was asked to the house party of an old friend for the week-end:

Bridge is played, and although she knows a little about it, she excuses herself as not being a sufficiently good player. It is pointed out that every one must play and no doubt she will do well enough. She has a suspicion that not only is money risked on the game, but that it is risked to a considerable amount. She is assured that it is nothing. At the close of the evening she discovers that she lost \$175.

Edwin F. Holmes, associate statistician of the Agricultural department at Washington, has been dismissed from the service for supplying advance information of government cotton reports to Wall street speculators who are represented to have made \$750,000 on the rise in the cotton market. More capitalist morals.

"Hail to the Navy of the Revolution," is the way the N. Y. Worker salutes the "pirate ship" Potemkin of Russia. And by the way, have you noticed how with one accord the capitalist press of this country has set the warship full of justifiable mutineers down as a "pirate" craft? Any thing that the outraged people do against the ruling class is contrary to some law adopted by the ruling class and stamps the people as outlaw at once! If it is on the water it is piracy, if on the land, it is a breach of "law and order."

An article on "The Butcheries of Peace," contributed to Tom Watson's Magazine by Comrade W. J. Ghent, has attracted a good deal of attention and has opened many eyes to the great havoc in human life wrought by the capitalist industrial system, where profits are always of more account than human beings. For instance, Comrade Ghent shows that the total losses in human life on both sides in the three great battles of the American civil war of 1863 was 12,857, and the wounded 69,408. Whereas the number of killed on the railways of this country in 1904 was 12,209 and the wounded 187,916! And the factories doubtless destroy more human lives than the railways, only the capitalists fight all efforts to require them to report deaths and accidents to the authorities and so no complete record is afforded.

## THE ENEMY SEEMS TO BE GETTING PANICKY!

Portland Oregonian: "We suppose our country is 'booked' for Socialism. Greed of speculators is bringing it on. Exploitation of public utilities hurries it forward. Operators everywhere are seizing their opportunity to 'capitalize' the wants of the public, in ways to create great properties and to obtain great dividends. The people believe that the only check to these schemes of plutocracy lies in a Socialist movement, under which the productive forces may be transformed into socialized effort. The Oregonian has not been willing to see this change. But in the contest that is coming—forced by the greed of capitalism and of exploitation—it finds itself compelled to yield to new conditions. In the contest between greed and privilege on the one hand, and popular rights on the other, it will follow the demands of the people, because it belongs to the people. It must stand with them rather than with those who contend for the fictions of privilege and of vested rights. It will take its place in the ranks of the proletariat and struggle with and

### What is Social-Democracy?

"Whereas industry is at present carried on by private capitalists served by wage labor, it must be in the future conducted by associated or cooperative workmen jointly owning the means of production."—Prof. Kirkup.

"Our aim . . . is to obtain for the whole community complete ownership and control of the means of production and distribution and transportation. We seek to put an end to the wage system, to sweep away all distinctions of class and to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth."

"Socialism is that contemplated system of industrial society which proposes the abolition of private property in the great material instruments of production, and the substitution thereof of collective property; and advocates the collective management of production, together with the distribution of social income by society, and private property in the larger proportion of this social income."—Prof. Ely.

And now it is Hungary that wants to throw off the feudal yoke and to set up a republic. It would almost seem as if kings didn't count for anything these days.

The papers tell us that the Oneida Indians, who now own the reservation in severalty, are disposing of their holdings and will in time be reduced to trampdom. The cutting up of the Indian lands was brought about by capitalist influences, the sharks well knowing that if the ownership was vested in the Indians themselves it would be a short trick to swindle them out of it. The inevitable is now coming to pass, and the prospect of Indian tramps is not a very pleasant one, an Indian tramp would not be as docile and tractable as the ordinary civilization-cowed white tramp.

The mayor of Phoenix, Arizona, was recently ousted from office because he tried to thwart the will of the people for municipal ownership of the water works. Things do seem to be "kinder" changing-round!

If many more of the wealth barons of this country are indicted and thrown into jail criminal life may come to be looked on as respectable. Anything the rich do is all right, you know.

Farce comedy isn't in it with the latest plays on the commercial checker board in the task of purifying the Equitable life insurance company. The papers gave the public to understand that one of the men who would assume control in the interest of honest administration was Thomas F. Ryan, and the amount of disinterested purifying he will do may be judged by Thomas Lawson's characterization of him as "the frenziedest of all frenzied financiers." The poor old Equitable seems to be in much the same boat as Diogenes of old. It will have to keep looking for an honest man!

Glory is one thing and the main chance is another. Chief Engineer Wallace of the Isthmian Canal Commission resigned the other day to take a higher priced job and Secretary Taft remonstrated with him in these words: "For mere lucre you change your position over night, without thought of the embarrassing position in which you place the government. . . . You seem utterly insensible of the significance of your conduct." Those were hot words, but these are not the days of miracles, and the law of get-there-ism upon which the capitalist system is based, does not care for the mere irritated opinion of a politician like Taft.

system of Socialism under government administration, means must be taken to defend it from the encroachments both of monopoly and Socialism."

The Financial Chronicle: "There is no development of the times more significant than the progress which paternal theories of government appear to be making in this country. Until within the last few years the movement had little of tangible result to its credit. But now these theories and ideas are finding concrete expression in legislation and in strenuous attempts to add other statutes of the same type. Not content with urging that government should take over the so-called public utilities, the advocates of Socialism and paternalism in public affairs are insisting boldly and badly upon extending still further the area of government dominion and government control. It is natural that a movement which is becoming so general and assuming such large proportions should attract a great deal of attention, and also that it should create a considerable feeling of uneasiness."

## Need of a Self-Sustaining Socialist Press.

The Annual State Picnic of the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin will soon be a thing of the past, and if past experience counts for anything, the result will be an eye-opener for the plutocrats and a pleasant surprise for the Socialists of Wisconsin.

The raising of funds to carry on the work of the party and make up the deficits of the party press is no small undertaking, as all are aware who have had to do with it. As the party membership is made up almost wholly of wageworkers, the providing of funds for ordinary running expenses of the branches is in itself about as big a burden as many of them are able to stand. Any plan,

therefore, that contemplates the lightening of these burdens is deserving of the earnest attention of every friend of the movement.

The plan to install a printing plant to do the party work and print the party papers, if carried out, will do much more than merely lighten the burdens of the party workers. It will very materially strengthen the movement in Milwaukee and throughout the state. Besides this, it will provide the organized workers of Wisconsin with a fearless champion of their cause, free from all the disagreeable conditions resulting from the contract method of having the work done. The Herald contemplates devoting space to news of interest to organized labor gen-

erally, and as soon as the new plant is installed, this plan will be carried out.

Now, comrades and friends, you are all anxious to see the expenses of the movement in Wisconsin reduced at least \$1,000 per annum, and this is what the printing plant will do as soon as it is paid for, which will be in three years after the plant is installed. Surely, this is an object well worth striving for. Let's keep eternally at it, until success crowns our efforts.

The fund was increased nearly \$100 last week. If the results of the picnic reach our expectations, the amount to be raised after that event should be somewhat less than \$1,000.

### PRINTING PLANT FUND.

Previously reported	\$654.83
D. D. Evans	.25
J. M. Schwab	.25
Jno. Tachet	1.00
J. L.	.25
P. Gfroerer	.10
Wm. Tempkin	.10
E. Jaeger	.10
J. Grams	.10
B. Martin	.10
H. Engel	.10
F. Bock	.10
Ben. Gunkle	.10
R. Bresemeister	.50
Emil Rahmke	.50
Aug. Husting	.25
Otto Kuesy	.25
Fred. Riemann	.10
Chas. Hintz	.50
Wm. Nidem	.15
Frank Hintz	.10
E. Trachsel	.10
Frank Hennings	.25
P. Van Schooten	.25

8th Ward	.25
Frank Kraynik	.50
A. Sorenson	.05
J. Ritter	.05
Charlie Wiese	.05
E. Side Women's Socialist Club	10.00
Chas. L. Wurdeeman	5.00
Charles Wm. Buttny	.25
Otto Rich	1.00
E. P. Hinkley	.50
Jas. Peterson	.50
Alb. Panly	1.00
Fred. Rupp	.25
Mrs. Lowry	1.00
L. Spath	2.00
Arnold Zander	1.00
L. Olson	.50
Geo. F. Bauer	.50
G. A. Brinn	2.00
Frs. Buenger	1.00
	\$688.08
Less \$1.00 excess credited to Wm. Baumann July 1.	1.00
	\$687.08

## Worse Than Was Expected!

By Victor L. Berger.

**T**HE so-called Industrial Convention in Chicago has finally adjourned after ten days or more of continual talking and very little working, and has launched what has been styled as the Industrial Workers of the World.

As to the outcome, I will quote from the report of the Chicago Socialist. It was evidently written by a man who participated in it and who was in close touch with all that has been going on. He says:

"Up to the time of going to press the De Leon and Hagerty factions have dominated the convention. There is an old proverb which says that extremes meet, which seems to hold good in the alliance effected between Hagerty and De Leon to control this convention. We find Daniel De Leon, who has for many years been the oracle of the Socialist Labor Party in all its political contests, working hand in hand and consulting cheek by jowl with T. J. Hagerty, who deprecates all political action on the part of the working class as a means of emancipating themselves from wage slavery.

"From all present appearances when the convention now in session finishes its work the real workers represented there will have just what they had when they started: the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, plus an absurd and ridiculous name, and one of the utopian wheels from the head of Delegate T. J. Hagerty, to which will be added the dead weight of De Leon's scab organization, the S. T. and L. A.

"We are of the opinion that the experience of the bona fide workmen in this convention, who see the necessity of industrial organization, will teach them, when they call conventions in future, to seat delegates who represent labor organizations and leave the ex-priests, ex-college professors and individuals who represent nothing but themselves to do the theoretical talking and writing on the outside, where they are often very useful."

Judging from this report and from the meeting held in Milwaukee under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, where Prof. Daniel DeLeon, Father Thomas Hagerty, and National Committeeman William Trautmann from Ohio spoke, I shall have to somewhat revise my opinion of that convention. It is not an attempt to revive the American Labor Union. That may have been the intention of Debs, Coates, Moyer, and some of the western miners originally. But it has turned out to be simply an attempt to strengthen the Socialist Labor party and to revive the old and defunct Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.

Only I must say that Daniel De Leon and the Socialist Labor party have degenerated fearfully. The Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance had some well-defined principles and a philosophy of its own. It was wrong in its direction, but it at least went straight in that direction. The so-called Industrial Workers of the World is nothing of the kind. Its preamble shows it to be a desperate scheme of desperate schemers. I am very sorry that the name of Eugene V. Debs is connected with it.

I am also very sorry that some of the Milwaukee comrades make this scheme the pretext of knocking the party and the trades union movement.

Why should we in Milwaukee, who are generally conceded to be in the advance guard of the progressive labor movement in America, try to split up the trade unions? And why should any Socialistic trades unionist or any progressively thinking workman withdraw from his national organization, thus weakening the progressive elements in the American Federation of Labor?

When the great mass of the trades union movement, or at least, the most intelligent part of it, have learned the advantages of industrialism and get ready to adopt it, then they will get it. Not sooner.

Our duty is to educate and agitate within the trades union movement.

The path of development for the trades union movement is simple enough. The union movement will just have to follow the evolution of industry. Some trades unions have learned the lesson. Some of the large international unions are building now on lines of industrialism. Others will follow. All the others will follow so much the sooner, if we stay in and do our duty in the trades unions, and in the labor movement in general.

Comrades, of late years we have been very proud of the Milwaukee trades union movement. It was known all over the country to be largely Socialistic, yet it also has the reputation of being sane, scientific and deliberate.

Comrades, let us live up to our reputation. Let us continue to try to build up a labor movement with two arms, a political arm and an economic arm. Quit knocking! Go to work! Strengthen your trade union in every possible way. Distribute sane Socialist literature on every occasion. Build up the Social-Democratic party and show the world what Milwaukee can do for the American movement.

Victor L. Berger.

A dispatch from Germany says that the European Socialist congress, opened July 9 at Constance, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Baden government had forbidden speeches by foreign members because they refused to ignore German politics. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, attacked Prince von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, because he prohibited Mr. Jaures, the Socialist leader in the French chamber of deputies, speaking at Berlin today. The conference then adjourned to the neighboring Swiss town of Kreuzlingen, so as to enable the foreigners to speak.

Ex-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, James H. Eckels, spoke strongly against Socialism at a high school commencement in Illinois the other day. Eckels is the man that Lawson charges with manipulating a government bond issue, while he was a government official, so that the Standard Oil crowd were on hand and permitted to raise their figures a fraction to bring them above the highest bidder, after the bids had been opened. Subsequently Eckels was made president of one of the Standard Oil company's banks in New York. When such a man opposes Socialism we consider that Socialism has been given a boost. We should feel chagrined if such as he approved of our movement.

The fellow Trautmann, who began the heresy-hunt against Wisconsin, is now showing how a "loyal" party member should comport himself. In Milwaukee last week, he, although a national committeeman, was one of the three star speakers at a public meeting called by the S. L. P. The meeting was extensively advertised by large posters issued by the Milwaukee S. L. P.

Kaiser Wilhelm has gone broke, we learn. He has only an income of five millions anyway, and that's pretty small for a man of such importance. In his empire there are many other men who have gone broke, but then they are only common working trash, and who cares?

"As long as the Blood of the Last American Patriot is red," reads a heading in Parry's paper, American Industries. But Parry, brutal capitalist that he is, ought to know that the thing called American Patriotism today, thanks to the commercialization of Yankee conscience, is not made up of red blood, but of blood that is a nice codfish blue. Avast there, Parry!

The Manitowish, Wis., Daily News, which stands for the interests of the capitalists, is disturbed because the Socialist mayor of that city is serving the people instead of the parasitic rich. Thus, it says: "The Daily News is opposed to the consolidation of our district school system or the establishment of a central high school system if the mayor is given the appointing power of the school board, for a reason that his appointments would be Socialistic, and we will have all the Socialism we want before his term of office expires without carrying it into the city schools." Very naturally the News doesn't want a Socialistic school board, in spite of the fact that the public school system is in its very nature a socialistic undertaking. The Socialists would improve the schools and pay the teachers too high salaries to suit a capitalistic mouthpiece like the News.

It would be cruel, of course, to remind Daniel DeLeon that he has now embarked in a movement based upon immediate demands.



# Some Letters to an American Farmer.

V. THE INDEPENDENT FARMER IS A MYTH. — THE TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GRANGE AND THE ALLIANCE MOVEMENTS IS MADE CLEAR.

By CLAYTON J. LAMB, of Dryden, Michigan.

DEAR BROTHER JO: Statistics are dry. Long columns of figures are uninteresting to most people. Only students care to dig among them, so I will defer figures till later.

The independent farmer is a myth. In these days of semi-socialized production there are no independent people. We are dependent upon each other. Machinery has made us dependent. Socialists recognize this fact and propose the arrangement of the terms of this inter-dependence in the interest of the producers of wealth, the working class. At present the terms of our inter-dependence are dictated by capitalists in the interest of the capitalist class.

The independent farmer! The idea has been preached until many people actually believe it. But let us see how it actually is. My neighbors, I presume, are fair samples. On the southeast is Uncle Jake's farm, now occupied by renters who work all the time. They have been renters for years. I can't speak as to the hours and days they put in, but their landlord is well pleased with them. On the southeast lives a widow with two or three boys. The boys have little time for school; they are too busy. Early and late they are at it, and they are aged beyond their years. They think they are working for themselves when in fact they are working for the fraction of what they actually produce—the trusts generously taking the most of it.

On the southeast is neighbor Taylor whose farm is of sixty acres. He is our pathmaster. He drove in here the other day to "warn" us to go to work on the road, and was telling me that he had not been away from home at milking time, night or morning, for a year and a half. The trusts have him tied up to three cows and is making him hustle about fifteen hours a day. Taylor has a pretty clear idea that he is pretty nearly a slave to the "system," and begins to see the way out of his Egypt. On the east is another fifteen-hour-a-day farmer. Tappan is doing two men's work and his wife helps him in the field. He gets the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table, is a prohibitionist and a Methodist. He thinks men ought to be good and contented. His son has just graduated from our high school and is said to be looking for an easier job than 15-hour-a-day-farming. On the northeast lives a man, a painter, poisoned by lead till he is an invalid at thirty-five years of age. He has come with his family from the city to the country, hoping for restoration to health. One of my neighbors on the north is a carpenter as well as a farmer. He gets up in the morning at four, works two hours and a half in his fields, bolts his breakfast, works at carpentry ten hours and after a six o'clock supper does farm work as long as he can see. He makes about fifteen hours a day. My other neighbor on the north is a wage worker. He works ten hours a day and then "knocks off." So there you have it—the "independent" farmer and the wage-worker. Once in a while, thanks to the blessed railroad corporations which run cheap Sunday excursions, the "independent" farmer gets an occasional outing.

In a former letter I promised to point out the way, and it would seem the only way, in which farmers had organized and could organize. It is true that farmers have in recent years twice set up strong organizations and done quite a lot of business. Once was in 1874, during the panic of '73 to '79. Times were mighty hard then and the good old grange called the farmers together. They met in country school houses mostly and there they deliberated. Their grange was almost a sacred place to them and among other things they highly resolved that it should not be contaminated with that hateful thing—politics. There should be no politics in this grange—not a bit of it. The grange would keep out of politics and it would keep politics out of the grange. Nevertheless, the grange went head over head into politics—and they surprised not only those who had an idea the farmers could never organize—never do anything for themselves, but they surprised even themselves. Like a flash they captured state legislatures, filled them full of grange farmers and they proceeded to legislate for themselves and even to amend state constitutions. Through the agricultural vest the farmers became a great power and considerable grange legislation was the result. Then the panic, with its stress of hard times passed, the farmers got a breathing spell, a few more crumbs fell for them from the rich man's table, and they settled down again rather contentedly to work for their capitalist masters. The grange movement slumped, the good old parties were given credit for having brought prosperity. Thirty-one years ago the gentle agriculturist became militant and then a tub was thrown to the whale, the grange subsided, and capitalism was again on deck.

Again in 1889 came the mumbblings of an approaching economic storm. It was the Farmers' Alliance this time. This movement spread over the south and west and everywhere their shibboleth was "Keep the Alliance out of Politics; Keep Politics out of the Alliance!" But they couldn't do it. The Alliance went into politics all over. They captured several states, elected congressmen and United States senators and during the time of the panic until 1896 the farmers made themselves felt in the councils of the nation. Then "good times" came again, the farmers nodded off to sleep and lulled by the sweet song of prosperity, they went back willingly to the service of the capitalist masters. There are no farmers in congress now—just lawyers, bankers, and other good people whom the farmers send there to make the laws for them. And these

grafters will look after the interests of the farmers—of course they will—just as a wolf would look after the interests of a flock of sheep.

Most people have splendid forgetters. Their forgetters are better than their thinking apparatus, but you will remember these grange and alliance movements and can draw logical conclusions from them.

There is an old saying which was: "You'll never miss the water till the well runs dry." When the farmers got "hard up" in 1874 and 1893 they missed the water—and then they forgot, and capitalism resumed its old game.

These Grange and Alliance movements are full of significance. First they prove that farmers can organize when they go about it; second that their effective organizations are political, even in spite of the farmers themselves, and third that heretofore farmers' organizations have been spasmodic and short-lived. It is too bad, but they all prove that farmers never go about it to organize till they feel the financial pinch.

Economic or business organizations of farmers is impossible for many reasons: 1. Their numbers are so large. 2. Their isolation caused by the nature of their occupation. 3. Their adverse interests as producers, the cotton-grower's interest being adverse to the wool-grower's; the corn-grower's interest adverse to the feeder's, etc. 4. Their divided interests as capitalists and working men, the one interest playing against the other. They cannot organize as capitalists because they have a labor interest, and they cannot organize as workingmen because they have a capitalist interest. Hence, all their organizations are necessarily short-lived. When the Trust method of production includes agriculture, as it now does mining, manufacturing and transportation, then the farmers will have only their labor interest left and then they will be able to effect a permanent organization. As it is, their spasmodic efforts at organization only occur at those periods when their interests, as wealth producers, are most generously associated by Capitalism; that is, during periods of panic and financial depression.

A harsh definition of a trust is: A Trust is a business association of gentlemen who have too much sense to compete against each other when they can do better, for themselves, by co-operating against those who do not know enough to enable them to co-operate.

And Socialism may be defined again as the business association of class-united workingmen who have too much sense to compete against each other for the benefit of mere property-owners when they can do better for themselves and their families by co-operating against those who do no useful work, but who merely boss the jobs and divide the products of labor according to the dictates of their own material interests.

The history of the past generation seems to indicate that no form of effective organization is open or available to farmers except the political form, and that they are capable of exercising great influence in that field, already demonstrated by the grange movement in the seventies and the alliance movement in the nineties. That these movements collapsed proves that they were not properly based—that they contained in themselves the elements of their own destruction. Indeed it was said: "No servant can serve two masters; for either he will hate one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the old one and despise the other." So farmers cannot serve both those two contending classes—Labor and Capital. If they try to serve one they oppose the other. They cannot organize on those terms.

Only as workingmen can farmers organize and become strong. As capitalists they are a puny people—it is as workingmen that they feed the world. Modern machinery enables Labor to produce so abundantly that it will no longer call any man master—and all Labor must respond to these new conditions. When no man is the servant of any other man, that will be Socialism.

Dryden, Mich. Your Brother, C. J. LAMB.

## STUDENT'S CORNER.

\* Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible, and on only one side of the paper.

Several Points in Socialist Doctrine.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson has written the following answer to a Western comrade, Robert Randell, in reply to a personal letter, and permits us to publish it for the benefit of others.

Dear Sir and Comrade: Yours of June 18 has been forwarded to me here where I am spending a few days in rest. I take pleasure in replying to your question as follows:

1. "A spade, a wheelbarrow, horse and carriage" and similar implements are "means of production," but are of so slight importance relatively that their ownership does not carry with it the power of exploiting others. "Capital" in the scientific Socialist's sense, is that kind of wealth used in producing more wealth which by being owned by one person or class of persons and used by another carries with it the power of robbing the user. All such wealth is capital, and, according to the Socialist's theory should be owned by the people collectively. All other wealth may safely be left in private hands. Now such implements as above mentioned are not of enough importance to enable owners to exploit others. If they were, if they should ever become so, then Socialism would take them over. Socialism is not a fixed or cut and dried program, but a philosophy of PRINCIPLES.

SMALL factories MAY be privately owned. For example at Elgin, Ill., where I lived for years, is the great Elgin watch factory, largest in the world. A friend of mine, a machinist—and, by the way, a Socialist—who works in the big factory, owns a small shop in the yard of his house. This little shop he has furnished with considerable machinery and here he spends his evenings experimenting. It would be absurd to suppose that Socialism would take this little factory from him. Of course, such factories would not be owned by CAPITALISTS in our sense of that term, for there would be no "capitalists" under Socialism. However, they might be owned by men who might also engage others to work for them; PROVIDING, of course, the men who engaged them paid them the full products of their toil. You can see that under Socialism if such a man offered to pay less than the full products of their toil, men would not work for them, but rather would go at once to the collectively owned factory where they would secure it. It is this that

is the essential point in our philosophy. The public ownership of the essential means of production and distribution destroys the power of one man or set of men to rob another man or set of men. To accomplish this it is sufficient for the collectivity to take over such wealth as is accumulated in the greater means of production and distribution.

2. You ask if I believe in buying the public industries from the capitalists at their market value. No, that would be unjust, because the market value is fictitious. It is perhaps from three to five times the actual value. I do believe, however, that we should offer as a part of our program, and as the platform of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin does, to pay the actual value for these utilities. That would be the cost of production. I say that I believe that we should offer this. I do not say that this will be done for no one can tell positively how it will be done. But we believe that the Socialists should be reasonable and that we should offer the easiest and the least costly method of procedure; we believe in proposing the peaceful program for the solution.

The forcible expropriation of the capitalists without compensation is not an essential part of the Socialist program. No scientific Socialist has ever urged that. And the few of our comrades in America who seem to think that in order to be real scientific Socialists they must advocate confiscation pure and simple, have not taken pains to study this subject. Every one of the great Socialist writers and thinkers of the Socialist movement of the world has urged the necessity and the wisdom of compensation. This has been pointed out over and over again in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Emil Vandervelde, and even Karl Kautsky who is regarded as the most radical Socialist leader in Germany—all these men, and indeed all thorough-going Socialists, see and point out the wisdom of compensation. I trust that if you have been told that the Socialist party must "confiscate" these public utilities that you will read some of the above authorities. See "Collectivism," p. 155; Kautsky's "Social Revolution," p. 118; also p. 113-114, etc. (These books can be secured of the Social-Democratic Pub. Co., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.).

3. Yes, I believe that labor creates all wealth and that all wealth belongs to those who create it. Of course we must include in labor, not only labor of hand but of brain as well, indeed all useful service. In this matter, too, we must be at least as wise as such men as Liebknecht,

who says: "Mark well, we do not understand merely the hand workers, but every one who does not live on the labor of another. Besides the city and country laborers must be included, also the small farmers and traders who groan under the burden of capital even as the laborers proper. Yes, in many cases even more." (Socialism: What It Is, etc., p. 4-5.)

And now you say: "If labor creates all wealth, why would it not be right for labor to take the wealth it has created without compensation?" I believe it would be right. And I cannot say that it will not be done. It would be right, but it would not be the wisest, nor the best nor the cheapest way. I believe it was right that slavery should have been abolished as it was in America without compensation to the slave holders. But I believe, as nearly every one of the great abolitionists believed, that it would have cost infinitely less in money, in blood, in houses, homes, cities and human lives—infinity less to have compensated the slaveholders. Lovejoy, Phillips, Garrison, Mrs. Stowe and even Lincoln favored this. It was done this way in England and the question peacefully solved. But in America there was not enough sanity, not enough wisdom, conciliation, nor sense of justice to make this course possible, and so our nation trod the bloody path of four years of tragic war.

I am for peace. I am for getting relief from capitalism in the easiest, the cheapest, the quickest way possible. And I believe that way is by offering to compensate the capitalists. And I have with me in this belief all the best and wisest of the leaders of the Socialist movement of the world.

We have to-day in this movement as there have been in other great struggles the impatient, the angry, the thoughtless, the fanatic. They constitute the gravest danger in the movement. They may easily lead us by the way of violence, of bloodshed, of world agony. But many of these same would be first to desert us when the crisis came. And after all the tragedy we would not have Socialism. With all my heart I hope our American Socialist movement will be wise enough to follow the thought and advice of the thoughtful and consider men like Kautsky and Marx and Vandervelde, all of whom urge exactly what I am urging as the easiest, the best, wisest and least costly method of procedure.

4. You ask: "If we should buy up the public utilities by issuing interest-bearing bonds, would the working class get the full products of their toil, and would we not still have a parasitic class—the bond-holders?" In reply to this I must remind you, first of all, that no scientific Socialist ever supposed that we could get Socialism all at once, in a day or a month. It will take time. Even if the Socialist party were in power tomorrow it would take many months and perhaps years at the least to readjust all our complicated social order to the principles of Socialism. Furthermore, we must not forget that it will not be in power tomorrow, and will not be for many years, nor will it come into power everywhere all at once. Events do not shape themselves to suit our theories. What is happening is that the Socialists all over the world are coming gradually, very gradually into power, first in a city here and there, always as a minority party; then into a state or national congress. And thus for years—for twenty-five years in Germany—our comrades never come to us as you have put it to me. The question will never come to us all of a sudden with power to act upon our party all at once. It will be three years of training and experience as a minority party that we will finally be prepared to undertake the Socialist administration of things.

With this in mind it will be understood that the laborers will not immediately get the full products of their labor even if the Socialist party should come into power. There is no possible way that that could be accomplished. And in like manner the parasitic class would not disappear instantly. But what would happen and what we could hasten is this, we could begin to remove the parasitic class and as the process advanced we could hasten it; exactly in proportion as this preceded the returns to labor would increase until a point would be reached where every one received the full products of his toil. We could not promise more than this. And with this every reasonable man should be satisfied.

And this could be accomplished peacefully and rapidly in the following manner: Suppose we buy public utilities at actual value, issuing interest-bearing bonds to get the money. We would then be paying interest on bonds to the rich. But notice that since these bonds are government paper the government has now the positive knowledge of the income of the bond-holders. Now let us apply the income tax—a very reasonable measure and one which even to-day the majority of our people favor. The bond-holders cannot dodge this tax since the government keeps their books. The tax can be made "progressive," i. e., increasing in percentage as the income increases. In this way the Socialist government could provide for the purchase of public utilities, gradually provide for the disappearance of the parasitic class, increase returns

to labor, and finally completely abolish all unearned incomes and thus secure to all the full products of their toil.

This is the method that is urged by Karl Kautsky in his very valuable work on Social Revolution. And I would urge you to read this. It is an eminently wise and considerate utterance. See pages 118-124.

5. The difference between our proposition to compensate the capitalist owners of public utilities and the municipal or government ownership which will be very likely advocated by capitalist parties lies in the fact that the Socialist principles will always provide in some way for the gradual and finally for the complete disappearance of all unearned incomes.

6. There is no doubt that the capitalist class are even now undertaking to limit and restrict the franchise of the working class. The efforts are cautious and in the nature of a test of public sentiment to see how far it can safely be carried. Already in some states they have disfranchised some by extending the length of time of necessary residence to qualify one to vote. The new primary election laws which are being insinuated upon the people have certain provisions that also disfranchise the working class more. It is safe to say that the capitalists would never dare to entirely disfranchise the workers. And if they did—if the capitalist class should take from the people their right to vote, the ballot, then but one weapon would be left. Then the ballot, the political franchise, could only be regained by the same measure by which it was first secured, viz., by the power of revolution.

If I have not answered your questions to your entire satisfaction, I hope you will write me again.

CARL D. THOMPSON.  
Lincoln, Neb.

## Aftermath of the Industrial Convention.

From the Despatches.

Chicago, Ill., July 9. That Eugene V. Debs, who has been regarded as the "head and front" of the "industrial unionist" movement, practically has withdrawn from the Industrial Workers of the World, the new international labor union which was launched yesterday by the convention at Brand's hall, became the general understanding when he was not present to be installed as a member.

Debs, who was looked upon as the "oracle and inspiration" of the convention, has not been present at a session since last week. He is said to have become disgusted with the faction which gained control of the convention, and to have gone to North Dakota to make Socialist speeches to the farmers.

Wherever he went the leaders have not been able to reach him by communication.

According to the *Referendum*, Comrade A. M. Simons left the Industrial convention in disgust the second day and "declared himself out" of the affair. But he returned the following day, so as to get a complete dose of the hybrid affair.

The Chicago Socialist planned to print the stenographic reports of the industrial convention, but after it had printed a small portion the supply was shut off by De Leon, who got control of the stenographer and framed up a monopoly for his own paper and party.

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# Social-Democratic Herald

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FREDERIC KEATE, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

## FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT of it OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectively in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

### Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

### EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

"While disagreeing with the idea advanced by Mr. Victor Berger that Socialists should be at liberty to vote for the old-party candidates when the Socialist party has no candidates of its own, yet it cannot be denied that, after all, the point at issue is merely a question of Socialist tactics and not Socialist economics, and that we may disagree and yet both be good Socialists.

"The Socialist party in Europe certainly practices the policy that Mr. Berger has advocated, and that it should not do so in America, is merely because, in my opinion as well as most other Socialists, such tactics tend to disrupt the American Socialist political organization.

"That Mr. Berger should have been removed from the National Committee of the Socialist party on account of his advocacy of tactics that have never been specifically and officially condemned by the party in America, and are even endorsed by such leaders as Bebel, in Germany, seems to me entirely unwarranted.

"The members of the Socialist party must learn to be tolerant if they expect to be a great political force.

"While I myself disagree with Mr. Berger, not only in his tactics but also to an extent in his economics, yet I see in him a brother Socialist who is too strong, too honest and too fearless a comrade for us to lose from our national council board.

"I hope to see Mr. Berger reinstated in his old seat."

The above from the pen of Wilshire, in his July issue, helps to show the common sense view in regard to the Berger case that will prevail, once the spell of heresy hunting is lifted and the younger Socialists can take the view that one seasoned in the movement naturally takes. However Comrade Wilshire's reference to disagreeing with Comrade Berger "also...in his economics," deserves a word or so. As we remember it, the difference in view between them had a little something to do with a publicly made prior declaration of Wilshire's that he should have Socialism in three years. This was made at the Indianapolis convention in 1901 and was challenged by Berger. We understand that since then Wilshire has added another three years to his prophecy, but all that aside, Wilshire based his prediction on a remark attributed to Chauncey Depew that the capitalists were rolling up two billions of surplus value with a growing inability to reinvest the same, hence the necessity of Socialism in three years! Comment now is unnecessary further than to say that \$25 additional expenditure per capita would knock that surplus galley—west! And as to what he says about tactics, it may be cruel, but we cannot refrain from quoting back at him these words of his which we have already quoted in these columns: "There may be no objection to Socialists voting for capitalist candidates when the Socialist party has no nominee." However, Comrade Wilshire may have changed his mind.

Soma time ago the boot and shoe workers' union in Haverhill, Mass., succeeded in unionizing the shoe factory of Hasen B. Goodrich & Co. of that city and established a so-called "closed shop." The non-union workers were given a certain allowance of time in which to join the union. One of them, Michael T. Berry, a close satellite of DeLeon, refused to join the union and then brought suit against the union for \$1,500 damages for loss of employment, and the capitalist courts awarded him a verdict. The union appealed the case and the higher courts sustained the first decision. The two most jubilant men in the United States over the decision were Daniel De Leon and D. M. Parry. Now Berry is represented in the new Chicago industrial organization, and we are told that the new DeLeonized outfit will not scab on the regular unions!

Last week the Social-Democratic Herald reprinted Debs' article from the Socialist, but not in full. The following important paragraph was omitted: "Victor L. Berger was wrong, flagrantly wrong, in my judgment; but in permitting the extremely expatriating indignities of a capitalist candidate upon the Socialist party to sting him into preference for a rival capitalist candidate, his motive was pure and will not

## The Progressive Rescue of the Wage Slaves—By H. M. Hyndman

H. M. Hyndman in London Justice: The idea which seems to have grown up of late among some genuine Socialists in this country that all palliatives are useless and that trade unions ought not only to be shown to the world as incompetent and feeble instruments of class warfare, but should be bitterly opposed on all occasions, will not bear examination even from the point of view of pure theory. Nobody will accuse me of having ever urged that the palliatives of the Social-Democratic Federation can transform society. Nobody can deny that I have always held that trade unions are to a great extent reactionary and injurious to the interests of the workers as a whole. But, as Wendell Phillips said in one of his greatest orations, we are not living in a college, but in the midst of the world. We have to do with students or anarchists, but with men, weak or violent, ignorant or capable. To omit to consider this is like neglecting friction in a problem of mechanics. And those Socialists who adopt the view that we can proceed without paying attention to the conditions by which we are surrounded do not adhere themselves to their own doctrines. The English language fails to convey the full measure of hatred and disgust which the impossibilities of the extreme school feel for those who do not share their opinions and desire to take some little account of plain facts. Why this impossibilism in thought should so commonly find expression in blackguardism of diction and wholesale unscrupulousness

in misrepresentation, at any rate on the other side of the Atlantic, I am unable to understand. But certain it is that "the exquisite rancor of the theological mind," spoken of by our greatest historian, is curiously reproduced in those whom we may call the Tertullians of Socialism.

Not the least funny part of all this is that Karl Marx is called in to justify the ferocity of these infuriate men of the day after tomorrow. How foolish is this. Marx was a revolutionist, undoubtedly. But no man less than he desired to make twelve o'clock at eleven. He was always preaching patience, impatient as he might feel himself. Both he and Engels, also, attached far too much importance to the trade unions of England. More than this, Marx favored the advocacy of palliatives and advised the Socialists of his day to keep as far as possible with the mass of the working-class movement. Even the original Communist Manifesto of 1847, so often referred to as the very gospel of irreconcilability, contains a number of suggested palliatives. Further still, Marx enforced and amplified the teachings of others before him as to the dangers of a poverty-stricken proletariat—a "lumpen proletariat"—which might be used to serve the purposes of reaction. But how are these hopeless masses of indigent humanity to be stopped from increasing save by palliatives? We of the Social-Democratic Federation have had long experience of the utter uselessness of the very, very poor and unemployed in the organized class struggle. It was Bakounine

### Half Hours In The Herald Sanctum.

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

Editor Social-Democratic Herald:

Enclosed find dollar bill, 50 cents to pay my subscription to Herald for one year and 50 cents to plant fund. I am pleased to find that editorial writers on your papers are not afraid to express their opinions even when they clash with the orthodox and accepted Socialist traditions. While independent thinkers are liable to be mistaken in their criticism of party tactics and program, if we all blindly accept the orthodox Socialist position, or what we imagine to be the orthodox position, we are all liable to be mistaken in the criticism of party tactics and program, if we all blindly accept the orthodox Socialist position, or what we imagine to be the orthodox position, we are all liable to be mistaken together. Criticism and discussion, the challenging of accepted propositions are the only means of sifting truth from error, the wheat from the chaff.

Blind unreasoning faith can never liberate mankind either from degrading superstition or industrial servitude. Intelligence and independent thinking are just as necessary in the world of Socialists thought as in the teaching of any other science.

I especially admire the articles in the Herald dealing with the development of capitalism in its transition to Socialism. The constructive application of Socialist principles to governmental functions will be a task that will call for the highest ability and ripest culture in our ranks. Our administrative ability and our capacity to solve the intricate problems arising during the period of transition—not lung power, fanaticism, or rigid adherence to party dogma—will decide as to our right to officiate as midwife in ushering the co-operative commonwealth into being.

Wishing success to the Wisconsin movement with its sane and practical program, I remain,

Yours for the Revolution,  
ERNEST BURNS.  
Vancouver, B. C.

We take the following from a letter written by Comrade Richard Elmsner, who is travelling in Germany:

"I met Comrade Sparr, secretary of the Social-Democratic party of the Grand Duchy of Hessen, and I was surprised by the prompt, concise and decisive answers he gave to all my questions.

"He stated to me, among other things, that the same or similar questions are agitating the party in Germany, resulting in practically two wings of the party, the radicals and moderates, without interfering with, or disrupting, in any way, the corpus of our party in Germany; and that the rules and tactics, not to speak of principles, prevailing in Hessen are the same all over Germany, our party having twenty-six

## All Ready for the Big Socialist-Making Tournament!

One of the prizes for the big three months' contest for new subscribers which commenced July 1st is an Edison Standard Phonograph with flower horn and crane, value \$28.00, and exhibited at Geo. H. Eichholz, 1340 Fond du Lac Ave. Milwaukee. The other two prizes will probably be a bicycle and a sewing machine. More definite information will be given next week.

It was our intention to give full details and mention of prizes for three months contests for new subscribers which will be inaugurated. Pressure of other affairs this week have prevented us from doing so. Next week we hope to be able to name the three prizes which will be given for the contest, commencing July 1.

Here is the plan, as far as worked out: Every yearly subscription will count five points, every six months subscription three points, and every ten weeks subscription one point. The person receiving the greatest number of points will get first prize, the next largest, second prize, and the next, the third prize.

It is nearly as easy to get a yearly subscription as one for a shorter period. But this contest is arranged not only to get subscriptions, but what is of vastly more importance, to make Socialists. And this cannot be done with ten weeks or six months subscription. Any workman, however, who reads fifty-two issues of the Herald is almost sure to become converted. Therefore, it was thought best to encourage the yearly subscriptions.

It will make no difference how many or how few points the three lucky ones will secure. Simply the three highest will get the prizes. Based on previous experience, it is safe to say that the winners will get perhaps from 100 to 200 points to capture these prizes. Of course, we can't predict how many points will be necessary, but the above is a fair average of what has occurred in the past. Never for one moment forget that it is as much to make Socialists as to get subscribers this contest is started for.

No employee in the office will be permitted to take part in this contest.

Either cards or subscription blanks can be used. The rate for five subscriptions or more per year is forty cents; for six months, twenty cents, and for ten weeks, ten cents. The paper can be sent to one address for as many years as desired at the above rate, and each year will count five points.

Subscription cards sent on credit will also count, but to stimulate cash payment in advance the following additional premiums will be given:

For five subscriptions, \$2.00:	For ten subscriptions, \$4.00:	For fifteen subscriptions, \$6.00:
One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50	One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50	One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50
"The Truth About Socialism," by John Collins......25	One copy "Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills.....2.50	One copy "Struggle for Existence".....2.50
"Confessions of Capitalism," by Allan L. Benson......05	Total.....\$3.00	One copy Marx's "Capital".....1.75
"Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons......05	Ten subscription cards at 50c each.....5.00	One copy "Evolution of Man"......50
"The Agitator"......05	Grand Total.....\$8.00	Total.....\$5.25
Total.....\$0.90	All for only \$4.00, if paid in advance.	Fifteen subscription cards at 50c each.....7.50
Five subscription cards at 50c each.....2.50	This is a cut-in-half bargain, and well worthy of your immediate attention!	Grand Total.....\$12.75
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Now, comrades, let every one get busy. This is your opportunity to reduce—even eliminate—our deficit. Once this is accomplished, the local organization will get all the profits from picnics, etc. What an impetus to Socialism this would be! Just think of the thousands of dollars for additional propaganda which would be at our command. To work then, comrades! Let's double our circulation and do it at once.

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### From the Book Table.

**THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, A Curse to the Church, A Menace to the Nation.** By Father Jeremiah Crowley. Cloth, 482 pages. Price \$1. Chicago: Published by the Author. Address: Sherman House.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of Father Crowley's book, with an appendix dealing with the separate school system in Canada. On the title page is this endorsement from the late Archbishop Kater of Milwaukee: "I am convinced that Almighty God brought Father Crowley to America to save the Catholic church, and that the present scandal in Chicago—the most terrible that has ever occurred in America—was permitted by Providence to bring to a climax the reign of rottenness, that it might be unearthed, exposed and wiped out." These words of the archbishop will give the reader some idea of the scope of the book. Father Crowley makes some terrible exposures of priestly degradation, and does so from a sense of high duty to religion, particularly his own. His contention is that the church schools are taught by people of little education, hence Catholics are not properly fitted for their battle with the world. Besides this, they are under the priests who are often immoral men, he claims, and he gives numerous cases to substantiate his claim. No one can read this book without feeling that Father Crowley is sincere in his faith and also in his desire to clear up the church. The Chicago affair to which Archbishop Kater refers so feelingly, is set forth in the book, as well as many more like disclosures. It is somewhat of a coincidence that this indictment of the purity of certain priests should appear at just about the time when some of these priests are telling the public that the Socialists are immoral and the exponents of immorality. These clerical scandal-mongers would appear to have a little stable cleaning to do at home.

**THE FOUR ORPHANS.** By H. V. Mangold and O. Lund. A contemporary historical romance based on the strike of the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado.

The story teems with interest throughout and should be read by every Socialist and by every non-Socialist who claims to be a lover of liberty. Paper, 60 cents. Send orders to Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

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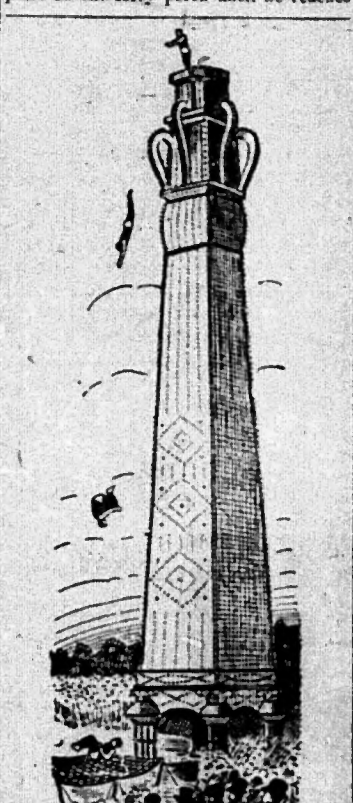
## Notice to Picnic Visitors.

It has been decided to hold the reception to picnic visitors at the office, 344 6th St., Sunday morning, July 16, 1935.

Members of the Reception Committee will be found at all depots and docks and will escort visitors to headquarters. If the comrades from outside will wear party buttons, it will make identification easier.

## Wonderland.

Strahl, the sensational high diver, who has been taking away the breath of thousands at Wonderland during the week, has been engaged for another week. Since last Sunday Wonderland has been the Mecca for lovers of the sensational type of amusement and fully 60,000 people witnessed Strahl's daring descent of 146 feet from the searchlight platform, on the top of the electric tower into a net, twelve feet square. The dive is full of danger from the moment the plucky aerialist takes his place on the lofty perch until he reaches



terra firma. The time consumed in making the dive has been the subject of interest with a number of sportsively inclined individuals during the week. Stop watches have been used upon Strahl and the time caught varies from seven-tenths of a second to five-sixths. Strahl will make two dives daily until Saturday evening inclusive, at 4:45 and 10:15.

## MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

**FIRST WARD BRANCH** meets every second Monday at 8 p. m. at 602 Market St. Richard L. Schmitt, Secy., 536 North Water street, Secretary.

**SECOND WARD BRANCH** meets every second Monday at 8 p. m. at 4th and Chestnut sts. Fritz Koll, Secy., 358 Sheridan Lane.

**THIRD WARD BRANCH** meets second and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m. at 318 Milwaukee St. Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee St.

**FOURTH WARD BRANCH** meets each first and third Thursday at 8 p. m. at 414-416 Germania Bldg. Hy. Heymann, Secy., 318 W. Cor. Syracuse.

**FIFTH WARD BRANCH** meets every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m. at 182 Washington St. Fred. Witte, Secy., 408 Greenbush St.

**SIXTH WARD BRANCH** meets every second and fourth Friday of the month, 8 p. m. at 594 Fourth street. John L. Edson, Secy., 415 3rd St.

**SEVENTH WARD BRANCH** meets 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at the month at Germania Bldg. Room 414-416. Dr. W. C. Young, Secy., Room 414 Germania Bldg.

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Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

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**EIGHTH WARD BRANCH** meets every second and fourth Friday 8 p. m. at Mann's Hall, cor. Mineral and 4th ave. Fred. Krueger, Secy., 712 Greenfield ave.

**NINTH WARD BRANCH** meets every first and third Thursday evening at 1216 Cherry St. Emil Fischer, Secy., 1512 Cherry St.

**TENTH WARD BRANCH** meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Wisconsin Hall, 12th and Lee sts. P. E. Keller, Secy., 814 Fourteenth St.

**TENTH WARD BOHEMIAN BRANCH** meets second and fourth Sunday at 1320 Fond du Lac Ave. Frank Novak, Secy., 1723 North Ave.

**ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH** meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at Pulgini's Hall, 9th ave. and Orchard St. W. C. Lang, Secy., 563 3rd Ave.

**TWELFTH WARD BRANCH** meets second and fourth Wednesday at 981 Kinnickinnic ave. Geo. Knapp, Secy., 569 Greenbush St.

**TWELFTH WARD POLISH BRANCH** meets second and fourth Saturday evening at Robert Buech's Hall, 925 Lincoln ave. C. Dorchwitz, Secy., 783 1st Ave.

**THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH** meets every first and third Friday of the month at 1st cor. Third and Wright sts. H. P. Roemer, Secy., 1060 7th St.

**FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH** meets every first Thursday in the month at Nadolski's Hall, cor. 14th ave. and Grand St. Walter Rybacki, Secy., 687 Lincoln Ave.

**FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH** meets every second Tuesday at 1000 Villet St. J. P. Reams, Secy., 274 24th St.

**SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH** meets second and fourth Thursday at 318 Milwaukee St. Secy., 318 Milwaukee St.

**SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH** meets second and fourth Thursday at 318 Milwaukee St. Secy., 318 Milwaukee St.

**EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH** meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 2nd and 4th Greenbush St. E. W. Kramer, Secy., 487 Crane St.

**NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH** meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 1100 Dromoli Hall, 1100 Hopkins Road. E. Brodski, Secy., 1406 19th St.

**TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH** meets every second and fourth Friday at 2nd and 4th Greenbush St. E. W. Kramer, Secy., 487 Crane St.

**THIRTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH** meets every first and third Thursday at 2nd and 4th Greenbush St. E. W. Kramer, Secy., 487 Crane St.

**TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH** meets every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m. at Lehman's Hall, 10th and Grand St. J. Lehmann, Secy., Tremont and Erie.

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## Notice to Marinette Convention Delegates.

Delegates from Milwaukee and vicinity will find it most convenient to leave Milwaukee on the Chicago-Northwestern road, at depot, foot of Wisconsin street, Tuesday, July 18, 11:05 a. m. Train will arrive in Marinette 4:20 p. m. The fair is \$7.80 for the round trip from Milwaukee and return. Other trains leave Milwaukee 12:40 a. m., arrives 6 a. m.; 5:05 a. m., arrives 5 a. m.; 10:15 p. m., arrives 3:35 a. m.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.-Treas.

**Academy.**  
The new Thanhouser Company will present for the coming week and including next Sunday, the brilliant American comedy, "The Henrietta." This piece is by Bronson Howard, one of America's most popular playwrights. It tells of New York life on the stock exchange and in social circles. All of the new



A. H. Van Buren who plays Bertie in the "Henrietta."

company will appear in this piece. Mr. A. H. Van Buren will play Stuart Robson's part of Bertie, the Lamb, and Mr. De Witt Jennings will be old Nicholas Vanalstynne, William Crane's old part. Miss Evelyn Vaughan who has been playing Lady Algy in "Lord and Lady Algy," and Mr. Baume, who has been playing Lord Algy the past week, have made decided hits in the parts and much good work may be expected in the future from them and in fact from all of the members of the new company. There will be two more performances of "Lord and Lady Algy" both Saturday and Sunday.

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# The Social-Democratic National Platform.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation and the world are united. We demand the right of the people to the political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual is secured and the world is made free.

To this idea of liberty the Republics and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of robbing the idea of freedom from the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of our courts and the political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual is secured and the world is made free.

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**ACADEMY** THE COOL  
THEATRE.  
TEMPERATURE  
KEPT AT 69°

Week Commencing Monday, July 17  
**THE NEW THAMHOUSER CO.**

**THE HENRIETTA**  
(Benson Howard's Bright American Comedy.)  
Prices: Every Eve. 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c.  
Matinees, Thurs. Sat. Sun. 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c.

FOUR MORE TIMES—LORD AND LADY ALGY.

**Wonderland**

The Sensation of Sensation

**FREE**  
ALL NEXT WEEK

**STRAHL**  
WHO DIVES FOR LIFE  
From the Top of the

**ELECTRIC TOWER**  
(146 FEET HIGH)  
Into a Net 12 feet Square  
It Takes Your Breath Away

Admission 10c Children 5c  
TAKE ANY CAR.

**Waukesha Beach.**  
Milwaukee's Favorite Resort for  
Outings, Picnics, Etc.

**GRAND CONCERT AND BALL GAME**  
Sunday, July 16th.  
FISHING SEASON NOW OPEN.  
THEO. M. TOLL, Exc. Agent,  
114 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

**Blue Mound Garden**  
Large Park, Dance Hall and  
Two Bowling Alleys.  
Splendid Opportunity for Picnics.

**WM. ZASTROW,**  
Blue Mound and Hensley Road, R. F. D. No. 13,  
WAUKESHA, WIS.

**\$1.00 TO CHICAGO.**  
Round Trip \$1.50.

**GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS**  
For Chicago and Racine,  
daily, 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,  
8 P. M.  
For Sheboygan and Man-  
itowish, daily except Mon-  
day & Saturday, 7 A. M.,  
For Kaukauna, Algoma  
and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday,  
Thursday & Friday, 7 A. M.  
For Marinette and Ne-  
men, Sunday & Thurs-  
day, 7 A. M.  
For Green Bay, Escanaba  
and Piquette, Thursday,  
8 A. M.

**DOCKS: Foot of Sycamore St. Tel. Main 985**

**PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS**

**\$1.50** to Manistee  
and return  
**\$1.50** to Luding-  
ton return  
Saturday Nights  
at 8 o'clock

**Docks 68 W. Water St. Phone Main 717.**

**75c** HARRY LINE STEAMERS  
Daily for Chicago at 8 p. m.  
FARE, Phone Main 521

**WAY ON TOP**  
THAT'S WHERE PUBLIC  
FAVOR HAS PLACED

**WIRTHWEIN'S Ice Cream**  
All up-to-date dealers  
sell it.

Ice Cream and Cakes for  
private parties and picnics.

**L. WIRTHWEIN, 1628 Walnut St.**  
PHONE WEST 465.

**CLEARING SALE**

**TAN SHOES AND OXFORDS**

Must be sold during the next two weeks, in order to make room for the new fall goods.

**Lamers Bros. SHOES**  
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**Consult DR. I. GREENBERG**  
About Your Blindness and Sight.

**OPTICAL DEPT.,**  
Goodman's Dept. Store,  
Grand Ave. & Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**W. O. LUEBKE COAL CO.**  
WOOD, COAL & COKES.

Phone So. 123 657 Clinton St.

**HY. E. SCHMIDT'S HALL**  
Saloon, Sample and Wine Room  
Hall for Parties, Weddings,  
Entertainments and Meetings.

Dancing every Saturday and Sunday Evenings  
21st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**GOOD ADVICE.**  
Purchase a House Safe of Hibbard &  
Richardson Co. and have your "Safety  
Deposit Box" at home.

## Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The latest grand jury disclosures ought to open some eyes a little. These "business administrations" that the politicians have always promised the people just before election, are mighty expensive luxuries.

Mike Dunn, hoodling building inspector with the aid of President Gustav Pabst of the Pabst brewery, who bought immunity from the law of him, on the side, with a check of \$1,000, has been sentenced to a year and a half in the house of correction, in spite of all sort of tricks to thwart justice. An ex-judge, J. M. Perceles, supposed to be above gang influence, had the bad taste to stand up in open court to beg that Dunn be given his freedom on a money fine, on the plea that he was a good fellow and that this was his first offense. Dunn's lawyer had also wheedled the jurors who found Dunn guilty into signing a ready prepared petition asking the judge to deal lightly with the prisoner—a piece of foxy impudence that the court should have openly rebuked. It all proceeded on the implication that there are two kinds of justice, one kind for the poor wretch who breaks some

mere police regulation, and another kind for a professional "good fellow" who has influential friends among the gang.

And all this hysteria about "good fellow" business and first offenses was the worst of gammon. It was not Dunn's first exhibition of crookedness—for it is still remembered under what suspicious circumstances certain documents in the vault of the Park Board mysteriously disappeared some years ago, just when needed to show up a crooked land and sodding deal, with Dunn all but convicted of being the only outsider who had slipped into the vault; and Dunn's attempt at the time of his boodle trial to fasten his crime upon George Porth who was dead and could not defend himself, with the idea that it would stick because of the kind of life Porth was known to lead, was a scurvy trick, and about as low down as one could expect.

Dunn was originally a milkman and a very decent, well-meaning fellow. Finally some of the young Irishmen of the city formed the Bon Ami club and he joined. The club rapidly degenerated into a gang roost with Mayor Rose to set the pace. This was the beginning of Dunn's down-

fall. Every member had to be a "good fellow" and to be a "good fellow" one must spend money and it must come from somewhere. He got his, like most of the others, in politics. The only trouble was that in his case his crookedness was detected.

When the Brown-Corliss company at Western Union Junction got the contract for building the 20-million gallon pumping engine for the North Point Pumping station in this city, they bound themselves to complete the work by the first of this coming August. Organized labor was elated that they got the job because they employed union men, but recently they began a series of petty abuses against the men that eventuated in a strike of the machinists, which is still on. It is now believed that it was a deliberate attempt on the part of the company to precipitate a strike for the reason that it would give an excuse for not delivering the pump on schedule time. It is well known that the work on the pump was not progressing rapidly enough to enable a delivery on contract time, or anywhere near it.

Business Agent Fred. Wilson of the Machinists has been handling the strike and has lately taken it into the courts at Racine, as the firm has been withholding the pay of the strikers. The Corliss people

have been relying on some of John J. Beggs' scabs to fill the vacant places.

A significant development of the strike was the appearance of a member of the Molders' union, one Gus Reimer, who appeared on the scene in the guise of a deputy sheriff and escorting scabs to and fro from the factory.

The claim made by Pres. W. S. Whitting of the Corliss company that three-fourths of the places had been filled is a fine piece of revariation. Only three strike-breakers are at work. The company has a hotel near the works, but it is reported that orders for dinners are not now being honored there, the hotel keeper claiming that he is not able to get the pay out of the company.

Some concern is felt in Milwaukee as incompetent men are being worked on the 20-million gallon pump, with a good prospect of injuring it.

A mass meeting of all South Side branches to organize a South Side Polish branch will be held at 2nd Ave. and Mitchell st., at Pawlowski's Hall, at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, July 15th.

The Polishers, Buffers and Brass Molders of Kenosha will hold a picnic on August 27 at Central Park. Kenosha, with Walter Thomas Mills as speaker of the day. Kenosha will send a delegation to the state picnic at Milwaukee, July 16.

This paper ten weeks, ten cents.

## Prizes for the Big Picnic.

We are now able to present the game program for the Wisconsin party picnic at Schlitz Park, July 16th, 1905.

All entries are free—\$125.00 in prizes have been donated by the merchants named, as follows:

1. 50 Yd. Dash for Boys (10 years and under).  
1st Prize, 1 shoe-blackening set and case.

J. Borth, 449 E. Water st.  
2nd Prize, 1 pr. silk suspenders. E. Plaum, 491 11th ave.

3rd Prize, 1 pr. suspenders and necktie. Ludwig Berg, 317 3rd st.  
2. 50 Yd. Dash for Girls (10 years and under).  
1st Prize, 1 pr. slippers. C. Wippert, 615 E. Water st.

2nd Prize, 1 pr. roller skates. C. J. Dewey, 232 W. Water st.  
3. 75 Yd. Dash for Boys (15 years and under).

1st Prize, 1 self opening umbrella. Phil. Saxe, 558 Mitchell st.  
2nd Prize, 1 pr. silk suspenders. E. Plaum, 491 11th ave.

3rd Prize, 1 boy's catching-glove. C. J. Dewey, 232 W. Water st.  
4. 50 Yd. Dash for Girls (15 years and under).

1st Prize, 1 stick pin. D. Goldman, 343 Grove st.  
2nd Prize, crochet set. Theo. Scheile, 316 W. Water st.

3rd Prize, 1 vase. Bunde & Upmeyer, cor. East Water and Wisconsin sts.  
5. Sack Race. 50 Yds. for men (16 years and over).

1st Prize, 1 silk umbrella. Stumpf & Langhoff, 369 E. Water st.  
2nd Prize, 1 hat. Jae. Donges, 319 3rd st.

3rd Prize, 1 book on Socialism. Winner to select title. Soc. Dem. Pub. Co., 344 6th st.  
6. 50 Yd. Fat Men's Race (200 lbs. and over).

1st Prize, large frame and photo. H. R. Miller, 359 3rd st.  
2nd Prize, 1 pr. Duchess Tronera. Lachenmaier Clo. Co., cor. 3rd and State sts.

3rd Prize, man's umbrella. Ed. Erickson, 465 11th ave.  
7. 75 Yd. Dash for Ladies.

1st Prize, \$5.00 worth of mids. Kunzelman & Esser Co., Mitchell near 2nd ave.

3rd Prize, one beautiful pillow. The Fair, 3rd and Prairie.

3rd Prize, one beautiful picture. R. Fleck, 851 Kinnickinnic ave.

8. 50 Yd. Fat Women's Race (170 lbs. and over).

## Ten Weeks, Ten Cents.

1st Prize, \$10.00 worth dental work. Dr. W. C. Young, 413 Germania Bldg.

2nd Prize, 1 elegant rocker. Waldheim & Co., 306 W. Water st.

3rd Prize, 1 silk umbrella. G. M. Barrett Co., W. Water st.

9. 50 Yd. Three Leg Race for Men (16 years and over).  
1st Prize, one hat. Union Hat Co., 224 Grand ave.; one hat. The Hub, 219 Grand ave.

2nd Prize, one-half dozen bottles of wine. Jos. Dudenhofer, 367 11th ave. One-half dozen bottles of wine. Jos. Dudenhofer, 367 11th ave.

10. 100 Yd. Dash for Men (18 years and over).  
1st Prize, 1 pr. shoes. Kenney Shoe Co., 393 E. Water st.

2nd Prize, one hat. M. Bender, 450 11th ave.

3rd Prize, one box cigars. J. Luell, 536 2nd ave.

4th Prize, one pr. silk suspenders. Ed. Plaum, 491 11th ave.

11. Tug of War between the South Side Branches and the North Side Branches S. D. P.  
Winner, \$10.00 cash.  
Loser, \$5.00 cash.

**State Treasurer's Report for S. D. P. of Wisconsin for June, 1905.**

June 1, Cash on hand, \$4,589  
Receipts from State Secy. \$109.90

Total \$4,698.90

**EXPENDITURES.**

M. Langers for salary to June 30, \$9.00  
E. T. Melms for expenses to Racine .60  
C. H. Thompson for salary and expenses .30

H. G. Ruzal Co. for postage .40  
Siekert & Baum for catalogue cards .45  
M. Langers for salary to June 10, .09  
Wis. Tel. Co. for long distance calls .33

Smith Premier Typewriter Co. for supplies .190  
E. H. Thomas for postage .10.59  
M. Langers for salary to June 17, .90  
H. W. Bistorius for postage .11.25  
C. M. & St. P. R. Co. for freight charges .50

M. Langers for salary to June 24, .90  
Densmore Typewriter Co. for supplies .325  
E. H. Thomas for postage .500  
Densmore Typewriter Co. for repairs .900

Omitted Nov. 12, 1904 .50

Total \$110.83

Total Receipts \$114.88  
Expenditures \$110.83

Cash on hand Jul. 1, 4.05  
J. Reichert, Treas. S. D. P. of Wis.

That picture of Comrade Walter Thomas Mills on the last page is not intended to convey the impression that he has red hair.

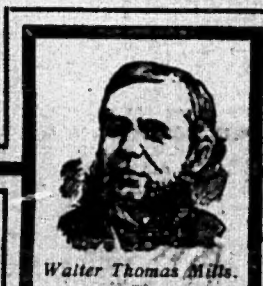
## FOURTH ANNUAL MONSTER Picnic, Concert and Ball

OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

The Whirlwind Orator, **WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M.**, will make the principal address

**\$125.00 in Prizes for Games**

It would be worth your while to come clear across the continent to hear Walter Thomas Mills, the Whirlwind Orator of Chicago. Mr. Mills has a most enviable reputation as a speaker and writer who is thoroughly versed in the science of socialism.



Walter Thomas Mills.

If you have ever heard Walter Thomas Mills speak, it will not be necessary for us to urge you to hear him again; if you haven't had the pleasure, you should take advantage of this opportunity.

Mr. Mills has a remarkable strong voice, which has been properly cultivated. His audience is thus enabled to hear every word, and his forceful method of delivery commands attention and arouses enthusiasm.

A more magnetic speaker than Walter Thomas Mills is, would be hard to find. As soon as he begins to speak he gains the entire sympathy of his audience, and so fault is ever found with the length of his speech.

You can't afford to miss this—Remember the place and date

**SCHLITZ PARK, Milwaukee**  
**Sunday, July 16, 1905**

**THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE SEASON IN WISCONSIN**

**Reduced Rates On All Railroads!!**

An open rate of a fare and one third for the round trip from points in Wisconsin, from which the local one-way rate to Milwaukee is \$3.00 or less, has been secured; excursion tickets to be sold on July 15th and 16, good to return, leaving Milwaukee until and including July 17th, 1905.

**ADMISSION TO ALL INCLUDING BALL.... 15c**

Not a single reader should fail to attend. It will be a memorable demonstration—one which you will be proud of having attended your whole life long. Hundreds of comrades from every part of Wisconsin are coming. And why not? It is run for the benefit of the Socialist Press and the Campaign Fund. It is not a local but a State Picnic. By the way, that reminds us of the tickets sent you. Have you paid for yours? Many comrades have. Why not do your duty and send in the money now, even if you haven't sold all the tickets. Let every one give the Monster a Boost. Advertise it. Talk about it. Bring your friends.

## Social-Democratic Notes.

Don't forget to hear Comrade Walter Thomas Mills on Socialism at the Fifth and Eighth Ward branches' picnic, National Grove, corner of Thirty-seventh and National avenue, Sunday, July 23, at 4 p. m.

Socialism is simply a sane solution of the problems of material existence.

Everything points to a large gathering Sunday at Schlitz Park. Thousands of people will attend the monster picnic, without a doubt.

Several of the branches are going to make arrangements for several card parties in their respective wards this fall.

The board of directors of the Social-Democratic Herald held a meeting at Headquarters last Thursday evening.

Comrade Mills will address the comrades and their friends of the Twelfth Ward Basket Picnic, Sunday, July 23, at Hulsbeck's Grove, foot of Howell avenue, at 2 p. m.

Comrade E. T. Melms will speak on the corner of Grove and National avenue, Saturday, July 15, on the Mission of Working Class, and at Kenosha, Saturday evening, July 22.

The Socialist Home will hold two meetings a month commencing in September.

It's really amusing to hear men talk of "our country" when they don't own a foot of it.

The Eleventh Ward Branch is going to set aside considerable money each month for propaganda work. The branches have been donating liberally to the Linotype fund of late.

The new school for speakers held its first meeting at 344 Sixth street last Wednesday evening.

The new speakers to go out in the field this fall are: F. W. Rebfield, Fred Jones, Charles P. Schmidt, Tom Feeley, Charles Jeske, J. Rummel, W. A. Alldridge, Victor Lando, James Galbraith, Louis Sachs, Peter Zoll, W. F. Thiel, and H. Briggs.

The working poor are human, but they must be given a chance to prove their humanity. Crowded in tenements reeking with filth and working with fevered intensity from morning till night, robs them of the power for normal development. Socialism will free them from this fearful slavery.

Send a dime and for ten weeks you can read the Herald.

Have you read the red advertisement? If not, read it now.

The Chicago Daily News every summer has what is called a Fresh Air Fund. This fund is used to send babies of the poor into the country where they can get fresh air. When a system gets to a point where fresh air becomes a purchasable commodity, don't you think it about time for a change?

## Dancing at Waukesha Beach.

The Waukesha Beach Dance Hall, newly built, has a floor space 50x100 feet, hard wood floor, which makes the Beach an especially desirable place to hold dancing Trolley Rides and Dancing Parties. Dance Hall and Music by Orchestra absolutely FREE for the use of parties like those mentioned above.

Our readers in Bay View will do well to take notice of the great July Clearing Sale now going on at John Schuetz, 939 Howell ave., the well known clothing store. He offers many valuable bargains in men's and boys' suits, hats, shirts, etc. Don't miss this opportunity, give him a call.

## The Social-Democratic Herald is to be had in West Allis at—

Theo. Mueller, Drug Store.  
Leo Wright, Barber Shop.  
Frank Simonetti, Grocery Store.  
Geo. F. Richmond, Newsdealer.

## Meetings for Next Week.

**Tuesday, July 18—**

15th Ward Branch, 1629 Villet street, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.  
East Side Women's club, Locks's hall, 594 Fourth street.

**Thursday, July 20—**

5th Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington street.  
4th Ward Branch, room 414 Germania's building.

9th Ward Branch, 1216 Cherry street.  
14th Ward Branch, Hadolinski's hall, 14th and Grant streets.

Layton Park, Dietrich's hall, corner 24th and Lincoln avenue.

**Friday, July 21—**

2nd Ward Branch, Brewer's hall, 4th and Chestnut streets.  
13th Ward Branch, Baasch's hall, corner 3rd and Wright streets.

20th Ward Branch, Dromoski's hall, 1180 Hopkins road.  
22nd Ward Branch, Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.

Town of Lake, No. 3, harts hall, corner 3rd and Oklahoma avenue.

**Saturday, July 22—**

12th Ward Branch (Polish), 965 Clinton street.

Have you seen that red flag on the billboards? Well, that is to remind you that capitalism will come in for some hard knocks to-morrow (Sunday, July 16) at Schlitz Park. Are you going to be one of the knockers?

## JULY CLEARING SALE

Our Entire Stock of Odds and Ends of the Season will be closed out at Clearing Sale Prices, which means money to you. Nothing will be reserved. Everything marked down to about Half It's Regular Value.

### Mens', Young Mens' and Boys' Clothing at Clearing Sale Prices.

Mens' fine all wool Suits, in plaid and fancy, regular \$20.00 and \$10.00 values, Clearing Sale, \$3.95  
Mens' fine all wool mixed Suits, worth \$11.00 and \$12.00, Clearing Sale, \$5.59  
Mens' fine all wool Suits, in fancy stripes and Plo checks, \$12.50 to \$16.00 values, Clearing Sale, \$7.59  
Our entire stock of Mens' fine all wool \$15.00 and \$16.50 Suits, Clearing Sale, \$9.79  
These are real bargains. Our stock of \$17.50, \$19.50 and \$20.00 Suits for Men, Clearing Sale, \$14.95  
Mens' regular 75c fancy Shirts, Clearing Sale, 39c  
Mens' black and white striped Working Shirts, 60c quality, 39c  
Young Men's long pants Suits, new shades in gray and brown, Clearing Sale, \$4.95  
Young Men's fine all wool Suits, plain and fancy patterns, \$7.50 to \$9.00 values, Clearing Sale, \$5.95  
Young Men's best quality all wool Suits, worth \$8.00 and \$9.00 values, Clearing Sale, \$7.59  
Boys' fine half wool Suits, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50, Clearing Sale, 98c  
Boys' fine all wool Suits, \$2.50 to \$3.00 values, Clearing Sale, \$1.49  
Boys' fine all wool fancy Suits, to gray mixed worsted, worth \$3.50 to \$4.00, Clearing Sale, \$2.69  
Boys' Knee Pants, 50c quality, 39c  
Boys' Knee Pants, 35c quality, 19c  
Boys' Overalls, sizes 5 to 15, Sale Price, 19c  
Boys' fine blue Serge and fancy Worsted Caps, regular 50c quality, 29c  
Mens' and Boys' Straw Hats, 35c and 50c values, 19c  
Mens' best quality Suspenders, 25c and 35c values, 19c

During the Summer, Store will be closed at 5 P. M. on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

**JOHN SCHUETZ, 939 HOWELL AVE. MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

**Herm R. Miller**  
FORMERLY MILLER BROS.  
**PHOTOGRAPHER**  
359 3rd St. Cor. Chestnut,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## Treat Your Horses Well

**YOUR HORSES WILL FEEL BETTER AND LAST LONGER IF YOU FEED THEM WELL. TO FEED THEM WELL MIX IN A LITTLE**

## GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD

with their Corn or Oats at each feed. The horses relish it greatly and it increases digestive power, hence makes feed go farther and lasts longer. — Every one knows dry feed is not the natural food for horses. GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD supplies the lacking elements in horse's every day food. — Our trade on it is large and growing. For Sale by Feed Dealers generally in Milwaukee.

**A. LOEWENBACH,**  
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR.

429 Third Street.... Milwaukee, Wis.